Up to Oct. 27, 1967 : 2,458 U.S. Planes Downed in North Viet Nam

A

VIETNAM COURTE

October 30 1967

No 135

th Year

Information Weekly ... E. O.: 46 Trun Hung Dao Street, Henoi ... Democratic Republic of Viet Kem

October 24, 25, 26 and 27:

40 AMERICAN PLANES DOWNED (Including)

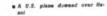
MANY PILO

STATEMENT OF THE D.R.V.N. FOREIGN MINISTRY

- This Is a New, Extremely Brazen
 Escalation, an Utterly Odious
 Crime Against the Vietnamese
 People.
- ☆ The Vietnamese People Are Resolved to Fight till Final Victory.

(PAGE 3)







e Capture of an American pilot in Truc Sach Lake tated.

secondary food crops devas-

Hao Dace village, 3 kilometres as the crow files from the U.S. base of Trang Lon, to the U.S. base of Trang Lon, of inhabitants as Ta Bang. It was nine times sprayed with toxic chemicals. Since the toxic chemicals. Since the toxic chemicals since the toxic chemicals. Since the toxic chemicals in the toxic chemicals in the toxic chemicals of the toxic chemicals. It had among other things 4 schools and toxic conditions of ricefield deventions.

too hectares of ricefield dev-

G Agency reported that the Bertrand Russell International Tribunal 6th Investigation Team which visited Fast Nam Bo held a ress conference to make known the results of its investigation concerning American war crimes. It was composed of Dr. M.Krivin, a surgeon; Professor F.Kahn and Roger Pic film maker.

Were present at the con-ference the Venerable Thich Thien Hao, member of the Presidium of the N.F.L. Central Committee, Head of the Commission to Denounce U.S. War Crimes in South Viet Nam, Ung Ngoc Ky, member of the Presidium of the N.F.L. Central Committee, Secretary General of the Commission to Denounce U.S. War Crimes in South Viet Nam representatives of Giai Phong Radio and Giai Phong Press Agency, local press corre-spondents and photographer-

On behalf of the Investigation Team, Dr. Krivin read a statement about the American crimes which it had investigated on the spot.

Ta Bang village with 350 households and 1,700 inhabitants was attacked by B.52's 3 times in 1965 and 6 times

in 1966. On April 24, 1966, its houses, rice and cattle were estroyed in a "moppingoperation involving planes, 16 cannons and 10 armoured vehicles. It was later daily hit by the air force and artillery for two

It was sprayed with toxic chemicals 3 times in 1965 and 6 times in 1966.

Since 1960, it has lost 109 men killed, 107 wounded, i.e. I person killed or wounded out of 8 inhabitants, 1,298 out of 8 inhabitants, 1,296 houses demolished, many of them re-built several times, 400 hectares of ricefield de-stroyed, apart from kitchen gardens and other fields under

Hiep Hos village, less important than Hao Duoc and Ta Bang, has 600 in-habitants. One of its hamlets with 38 houses was wiped out at the beginning of 1966 after three B.52 raids (7 planes for each raid). In April 1966, 2 memy

battalions burnt to ashes 180 houses in the village, killed buffaloes and oxen which they threw into wells to pollute these. In August 1966, 7 Dakota-type planes sprayed toxic chemicals on gardens. In February 1967, Operation Junction City was started with a raid by B.52's on the village at 3 a.m.: 10 civilians were killed. 70 armoured vehicles carried on destruction, replaced later on by artillery and planes.

The Team carefully inver The leam carefully investigated U.S. crimes in Ta Bang, Hao Duoc and Hiep Hoa villages of Chau Thanh district (Tay Ninh province), 70 kilometres northwest of Saigos. There and in other places it saw victims of napalm, phosphorus, C.B.U.

bombs, toxic chemicals—
arms forbidden by mankind.
It found at the Tay Ninh
hospital farmers from Thanh
Dien, An Ninh... who had
been wounded in the fields by
F.tos planes informed by L.vo
recomnaissance planes. The Team inspected the effect of toxic chemicals on leaves and branches. It examined a yellow powder — lacrymatory and sternuta-tory—contained in a canister tory-contained in a canister dropped in the course of an operation on May 2, 1966 on Lo Go (Tay Ninh).

Lo Go (Tay Ninh).

The investigations, Dr.
Krivin pointed out, were to
find answers to the following
questions: Did U.S. troops
want to exterminate civilian
population and its means of
iving? Did they use such
genocide weapons as C.B.U.s
and frezir chemicals and to what extent?

On the basis of its own remarks, and of evidence from 50 victims, of facts mentioned in 331 complaints and of various reports from N.F.L. cadres, the Team arrived at the following con-

" In South Viet Nam. Amer ican weapons have essentially been used against civilians to terrorize them and forcibly mcentrate them into 'strate concentrate them into 'strate-gic hamlets.' The U.S. Air Force has used on a great scale C.B.U, bombs, napalm, phosphorus and toxic chem-icals as genocide weapons against civilians and their source of life.

After a stay of several weeks in South Viet Nam, the Team expressed its admiration for the people's "miraculous resistance" and particularly for the achievements of the health service

In the Team members' opinion, the Vietnamese people were determined to carry on their resistance no matter how long it might last and in spite of difficulties brought out by U.S. weapons, they would never give up right to decide their fate.

Commentaries

SATO's CRIMINAL TRIP

N carrying out his plan for a South-East Asian toug Japanese Prince Minister Sato carrived in South Yet Nam. But in Saigon, other weight he stayed there for only 4 hours noted of one day as planned. Lanflets were found and angry shouts heard everywhere in the city, opposing Sato and exposing the traiterous nature of Thieu and Ky, lackeys No 1 and No 2

In this trip, Sato had advanced every kind of argument to cover up his sinister design. He claimed that this was a fact-finding tour aimed at seeking a peaceful solution to the Viet Nam problem, and that Japan was not a belligerent party and not involved in military activities in Viet Nam. But to knowledgeable

activities in Vief. Nam. Bat to knowledgeable people, an out or yould in no way dispot but also was of the night of the shadows of the night was a criminal trip. The Japaness government headed by him is an accomplice of U.S. ingerialism. It has been lending a halping hand to the U.S. in its aggress the lending a halping hand to the U.S. in its aggression. It has undertaken to produce and lagression. It has undertaken to produce and aggression. It has undertaken to produce and chemicals and other military goods for the chemicals and other military goods for the U.S. to use in Viet Nam. It has recruited thousands of seamen to handle U.S. military shipment in South Viet Nam. It has granted aid amounting to tens of millions of dollars to the Saigon puppet regime and sent a "peace corps" to participate in the U.S. "pacification programme" in South Viet Nam. It is also scheming to amend the constitution with a

view to sending Japanese troops abroad to serve the U.S. war plans.

It is clear that the policy of the Sato govern-ment is to rely on the U.S., enter into collusion with it muitarily, economically and politsion with it multrarily, economically and politically, and serve its plans for war and aggressically, and serve its plans for war and aggressically and server in the political important turning point in Japan's foreign

This turning point is Japan's deeper involve ans turning point is Japan's deeper involve-ment in the aggressive war in Viet Nam, its open backing of the U.S., military and political, in the Viet Nam issue, and its unconcealed support for Johnson's placemen—the Thieu-Ky clique.

Apart from war profiteering, Sato's trip to Saigon was designed to serve the long-term expansionate plan of lapanese monopoly capital in Beath Viet Nam Another Japanese paper on Saigh, 35, 1957 dischooled bare of Parlament have founded the 'Viet Nam Society' headed by M.P. Histo Ichimanda, a former bank director.' This organization has drawn up a plan for an economic ponetration of Japanese mocopoly capital in South Viet have the pulse of 'economic to-operation.' Sato's visit to Saigon was an act of hostility towards the Victnamese people. The Victnamese people energetically condemn the Japanese reactionary rulers. All sinister ends and reactionary rulers. All sinister ends and schemes of Sato and Japanese monopoly capi-talists will certainly be smashed alongside the inevitable doom of the U.S. imperialists on

Vietnamese spil.

MORE SATELLITE CANNON FODDER FOR JOHNSON'S WAR

T a time when the protest movement A sainst Johnson's policy of aggression in Viet Nam reached its climax in the U.S. in harmony with the common action in other capitals of the world, a number of U.S. satellites urged by the White House, made known their decision to increase their combat troops in South Viet Nam. On Oct. 17, Holt. arospa in South Visi Mann On Oct. 17, Holt. Australian Prime Minister, and Holyosche, New Zealand Prime Minister, and Holyosche, New Zealand Prime Minister, declared such intentions. An disclosed by foreign news modern and the second prime many party of the second control of the second Australian warships which have been operating jointly with the U.S. 7th Fleet for quite a while now.

quite a wails now.

Incontestably, these moves are dangerous acts of war and crude violations of the 1934 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam and international law, which are inconsistent with the interests, of the Australian, New Zealand and Thai people themselves and of peace-lovers round the world. In the immediate future, granting that these extra troops

may help relieve to some extent the serious manpower shortage faced by the U.S. on the South Viet Nam battlefield, what use can this piecemeal troop increase be for the half a million odd American and satellite troops and nearly an equal number of Saigon soldiers now bogged down in the quagmire of the aggressive war? Then why have the U.S. psychowar machine and State Department overrated this as "decisions of tant significance?"

According to the London Times of Oct. 17, this trop increase would spare President Johnson of the Congress' objection that the allies of the U.S. left it fight the war alone. UPI wrote on Oct. 20, "The dispatch of UPI wrote on Oct. 20, "The dispatch of additional [satellite] troops to Viet Nmm mas seen (...) as a move basically designed to help shore up President Johnson's political position on the war effort."

It is clear that the introduction of addi-It is clear that the introduction of additional mercanary troops into South Wist Nam titlefield or on world public opinion, whereas Australian, New Zealand and Thai youths become cansulties of the White House's policy which is heading towards total bank-policy which is heading towards total bank policy which are not to be supposed to the topone of the control of t which is now on the brink of an abyas. On Oct. 22, in a statement decouncing this move, the D.R.V.N. Foreign Ministry warred, "The more the U.S. Increases its troops to the U.S. Increases its troops to the Committee of the U.S. Increases its troop to the Committee of the U.S. agreesors in Vest Rang, they would critically share the fate of the U.S. aggressors."

VIET NAM COURTED

On the Occasion of the Soft Landing of Autometic Station " Venus 4" on Venus

PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH'S MESSAGE

to Soviet Party and State Leaders

L.I. BREZHNEV, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.

N.V. PODGORNY, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

A.N. KOSYGIN, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

In the stirring atmosphere of smulation in production and fighting to record achievements to commence the soft anniversary of the Great October Soft and the state of the stat

This is a new, marvellous exploit of Soviet science, a long stride forward of man on the way into space. On behalf of the Victnamees people, the Vict Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, I am very glad to convey to you, the Soviet people, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Government of the U.S.M. our warmest congratulations.

I wish the Soviet people and all scientists, engineers and workers in space science in the Soviet Union many more and greater successes.

With communist evertines. Hanoi, October 20, 1967 HO CHI MINH



O N this occasion. Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly, when the committee of the Political Bureau of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, has sent a message expressing uncongratuations to I. Spiridonov, Chairman of the Soviet Workers' Party, has sent a message expressing warm congratulations to I. Spiridonco, Chairman of the Soviet of the Union and I.V. Paleishi, Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities.

The Viet Nam Federation of Trade Unions, the Assor The Viet Nam Federation of Fraince Unions, includes clation for the Popularization of Science and Technology, the Viet Nam Women's Union, the Viet Nam Peace Committee and the Viet Nam Soviet Friendship Association have also sent congratulations to their Soviet counterparts.

D.R.V.N. FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT

on the Oct. 25 U.S. Air Raid Against Hanoi

N October 25, 1967, the United States sent many waves of aircraft to attack number of populated areas in the centre of Hanoi city, the Long Bien bridge. the Gia Lam district town and a locality in the northern part of the capital. Particularly savage is that U.S. aircraft dropped a lot of steel-pellet bombs on a number of the most crowded streets in Hoan Kiem quarter. Earlier, on October 23 and 24, American aircraft fired missiles on a heavily populated area on Hanoi's suburbs.

This is a new, extremely brazen step in their war escalation against the Democratic Repubblic of Viet Nam, an utterly odious crime against the Vietnamese people.

For nearly two months now, the U.S. has continually attacked Hai Phong city. With all kinds of aircraft including B.52's and with long-range artillery, they also attacked in an extremely savage manner the Demilitarized Zone, Vinh Linh area and Quang Binh province.

In South Viet Nam, the U.S.has just dispatch ed one more brigade of American troops, mcreased its bloody raids, massacred the Viet namese people and, at the same time, pressed

its satellites - Australia and New Zealandto supply more mercenaries to it. In this con juncture, the brazen attacks by U.S. aircraft on the centre of the capital of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and its suburbs clearly show that the recent statement of U.S. President L. Johnson on a "search for peace" is an entirely deceitful manoeuvre to fool public opinion and cover up the U.S. war intensification in Viet Nam. The Johnson Administration has thrown a every financiant challenge to the American people and the peoples of the world who are energetically showing their solidarity with the Vietnamese people, resolutely demanding that the U.S. aggressors stop unconditionally their bombing and other acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and stop at once their aggressive war in Viet Nam.

For the independence and freedom of the Fatherland, for peace in Asia and the world, the Vietnamese people are resolved to fight till final victory. There is no doubt that the more the U.S. aggressors "escalate" their war, the heavier their defeats.

Hanoi, October 25, 1967

AN ODIOUS CRIME

STEEL-PELLET BOMBS DROPPED ON POPULATED OUARTERS OF HANOI

Rockets were fired on Tran

Phu street on Oct. 25 and on

Tran Onoc Toan street the

following day. On Oct. 25

steel-pellet bombs were

dropped on many localities

in the heart of the city such

as Ngoc Son Pagoda, the

stored Sword the tramcar

Bac, Hang Buom, Hang Mam

were the most densely popu-

lated areas of Hoan Kiem

long by 0.5 km, wide is now

such theatree as Chuons

Vang Thu Do and Kim

Phung, and the movie-house

Hos Bish and the shops

serving the people's welfare.

It cannot be said that it

houses the economic under-

takines and military installa-

residential quarter having

banks of the Lake of Re-

civilians.

PHOUMA'S NAKED SI ANDER

SOUVANNA PHOUMA met President Johnson on October 20 and 21, 1967. Be-SOUVANNA PHOUMA met President Johnson on October so and st. 1997. Bealandered the Democratic Republic of VerNam. In Washington he continued the same series of the Nam. In Washington he continued the same series of the Nam. In Washington he continued the same series of the Nam. In Washington he continued the Nam. In Washington that "North Viet Man. In Washington of the Nam. In Washington of Washington of the Nam. In Washington

All those who respect the truth would

and ridden roughshod over the independence, soveriginty and neutrality of Laos and committed untold criness against her people, while the American agreement and the people while the American agreement and the American and Amer his government have allowed Johnson destroy the liberated areas of Laos by aircra destroy the liberated areas of Loos by aircrait and to use Loos air peace to carry out air raide on the D.R.V.R. Phonomic substreets to one could be also be considered to the country of the country of the country that the Viewinse administration worked hand in glove with the U.S. in the aggression of Viet Nam and urged the U.S. to step up and intensity the war against the peoples of Indo-China and South-East Asia.

The Vietnamese people energetically dismissed and condemmed these alanders. In his Cot. 20, 1609 statement, the spokeman of the Foreign Ministry of the D.R.V.N. stressed that the unswerving stand of the D.R.V.N. government is to respect and correctly improvement of the condemnation of plement the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos and he demanded that the U.S., the Vientiane ities and all parties concerned should

Phouma's chameleon behaviour cannot cover up the crimes of the U.S. against the peoples of Laos and Viet Nam. At a moment when the U.S. imperialists are intensifying their aggression against Viet Ham and steepling up their "special war" in Laos, Phousais eignomiatious statement profits only the U.S. and the U.S. and

N their raids against the tions much wanted by the capital of Hanoi, on Oct. Pentagon to be the targets of 25 and 26, U.S. planes U.S. air strikes. hit many populated areas in The steel pellets released the town and in the suburbe,

by mother bombs - many of causing great damage to the them having a delayed action - fell onto the streets in dwelling bouses and even into A.A. shelters to kill the civilian population, including children, women and old folk. Little Nga, aged 3, living near the Chuong Vang Thu Do theatre, had her face and body covered with steel pellets. Sinh working in that theatre was killed by steelstation, Hang Zau, Hang pellet bombs on his way to save his mother wounded by such a bomb. Truong Trung, and Hang Voi streets, which 7, living in Hang Zau street, was wounded by a pellet bomb falling near his town quarter. The area hit shelter. by steel-peliet bombe on 1km

The use of steel-pellet bombs to strike at the most populated quarters of Hanoi a crime abborred by mankind. The Vietnamese people impress this hatred deeply on their mind and are resolved to mete out due punish-ment to the aggressors. People of conscience cannot wink at this monstrous

THREE DAYS OF BRILLIANT VICTORIES in HANOI

OCTOBER 24, 1967

T 15.25 hours, over 30 A U.S. planes raided Hanoi. Hidden in the clouds, F.4's and F.105's flew in the direction of the sun and nose-dived to drop exptosive bombs and C.B.U. bombs. Our ack-ack batteries immediately combined their action with our surface-toair missile units and broke up their formations.

A plane set afire fell 2 kilometres from an A-A gun emplacement.

The second attack was launched with missiles 12 min. utes later by many groups of F.4's. In spite of a cloudy



ing two sircraft within two directions, flying at various

At 15.48 hours a formation of F.to5's turned up. One of them was hit and crashed to the ground.

At 16 hours the enemy hoped to profit by thick clouds to strike us. Our combatants calmly fought them back and shot down one plane.

Thus, within less than one hour, the people's armed enemy planes launched a forces of Hanol grounded 5 second one, varying their U.S. jet planes.

OCTOBER 25, 1967

T 0.55 hour, as soon as A the alert was sounded ack-ack gunshots rent the calm night of Hanoi. American jet planes screamed away.

At 3.57 hours a new alarm was heard, followed by A.A U.S. planes turned up again gun fire, testifying to the at different heights, but this vigilance of the Hanot armed time from the southeast and forces and people. explosive bombs and C.B.U.

At 7.23 hours U.S. planes appeared over the border between Hanoi capital and Vinh Phuc province Two of them were shot down:

At 16 to hours formations of Phantoms and Thunderchiefs day. The pilots who survived

THREE OF THE MANY PILOTS CAPTURED IN HANOI

- Richard Eugene Smith, Service No 57992 (Above)

- John Sydney Mc Cain, lieutenant - commander, Service No 524787 (Left)

-Charles Donald Rice, lieutenant Jr., Service No.

An F105-D, one of the ten U.S. planes downed over Hanoi on Oct. 26.

were all captured.

altitudes wave after wave.

with a view to disturbing our

defence network. But our

people's armed forces calmly

downing an F.4.

carried out their defence plan,

Fire and smoke rose from

a quarter in central Hanoi bit

by U.S. bombs and rockets,

thus exasperating our fighters.

altitudes and their intervals

and dashing from one direc-

tion. The leading plane of

the first formation an E-ros

was hit. It burnt like a torch

and fell to the ground. Three

others met the same fate,

exploding into pieces or

cut in two by a rocket or

The third attack took

the northeast. They dropped

of them were grounded.

blazing in the air.

The first attack over.

The victories of Hanoi on October 25 once more proved that the more monstrous crimes the U.S. aggressors commit in the DRVN. the more severely they are

OCTOBER 26, 1967

T 11.50 hours U.S. planes A began their attack. Unlike the two previous days, they came one by one. from many directions, strik ing with bombs and missiles Our combatants skilfully coordinated their action, choosing 'the most favourable opportunities to hit rising or diving planes with missiles.

As a result, to U.S. planes were shot down, many pilots captured.

The fact that 23 planes place twenty minutes later. have been downed in three days running over Hanoi is no slory for the U.S. air force. It shows that U.S. losses increase in proportion to its ecalation.

bombs on thickly populated In the wake of their victoareas then hurried away. 3 ries, the inhabitants of Hanoi and their armed forces have Thus 8 U.S. planes were inflicted heavier defeats on the U.S. aggressors the followshot down over Hanoi on that

The Platoon of Downs Another U.S. Jet Plane

N Oct. 24, 1967 at 4.30 p.m. 3 AD6 jets attacked H. village, Hoang Hoa district, Thanh Hoa province. Armed with infantry weapons, the platoon of old militiamen of that village downed one of them.

It is to be remembered that the same platoon had downed on Oct. 14 a Shyhawk and had been awarded a Military Exploit Order, third class.

LATEST NEWS:

On Oct. 27, 6 U.S. planes were downed over Hanoi (not including the one downed in the night)

ME MOST IN HANOI Viet Nam Courier has asked Robert Allen, an American

to give his impressions during his recent visit to the D.R.V.N.

For an American to wander at will through the streets of Hanoi without an interpreter or other escort is at first a surprising and puzzling expe-rience. The appearance of bustling normality in the city is surprising. U.S. bombs apparently have done little to dampes the spirits of the people or disrupt the func-tioning of the city.

Desnite the fact that a large part of the population has been evacuated, people are everywhere and in conare everywhere and in con-stant movement, with the bicycle being the favorite form of transportation. But troops and military vehicles are not much in evidence, contrary to what one might have expected to see in a

difficult to look at these children without also think famous manhole bomb shel-ters which dot the city's sidewalks is a tricky affair. Hanot's beautiful Lake of

> This is only one part of the has launched a m sive attack being stopped or interrogated

Not only is it possible to walk around freely, but if you encounter a Hanoi citizen who speaks some French or

(Continued page 7)

WHAT HAS IMPRESSED

anti-war activist and staff reporter for the National Guardian,

R. ROBERT ALLEN: central Hanoi and the kiosks
I think in a way what has impressed me most in the two bar 1've been in the two may be the same time attempting not to several walls I've be several walls I've to stumble into one of the R. ROBERT ALLEN:
I think in a way
what has impressed
me most in the two
weeks I've been in the
D.R.V. might be illustrated
by the several walks I've
taken around Hanoi.

at will through the streets of

wartime capital.

Crowda fill the streets of

impossible to look at them without recalling the photo-graphs of napalmed children or children whose bodies were perforated by the steel pellets scattered from U.S. fragmentation bombs. It is children without also think-ing of the U.S. planes which, even at that moment, are dropping "flak suppression" bombs on their brothers and sisters somewhere in North Viet Nam. But the children apparently have no such difficulty: To them a for-eigner is an interesting and Hanous beautiful Lake of the Restored Sword appears to be still popular with young couples, but the necessities of warting have given it a more somber appearance than must have been true in past exciting creature, even if he is an American.

puzzling experience of wan-dering around Hanoi. The United States government must have been true in past years. No beats sail upon the lake. Now and on its banks now and on its banks constructed to protect park visitors in case of an American sir raid. But through a surprising twist of fate, the surprising twist of fate, the relieved by the laughter of flocks of young chikiren who seem to delight in playing on the grass-covered hoots with the control of the control of the past of the covered the control of the past of the covered the control of the past of the covered the control of the covered the control of the covered the co against North Viet Nam, yet it is possible for a U.S. citizen to stroll around the citizen to stroll around the D.R.V.'s capital city, even to walk past occasional police-men and soldiers, without

English and you tell him that you are an American, instead of simply venting his ...For an American, it is difficult to smile into the bright, inquiring faces of Hanoi's children. It is nearly

VIRT NAM COURIER

PLASTIC ARTS IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM AT WAR

N spite of its fierceness, the fight being waged by the Vietnamese people has not distracted them from creative activities. On the contrary, they draw from it unending inspiration. Everywhere, from town to countryside, from the coastal regions to the mountain areas, men and women, young and old, to whatever ethnic group they belong, supply our artists and writers with rich and vivid themes for their creations fighters of the various services of the Peo' ple's Army who, by dint of courage and resourcefulness, inflict extremely serious losses on the American aggressors; workers and peasants who strive to obtain the maximum output from their fields and factories, shoot down supersonic jets with infautry weapons, thus contributing to explode the myth of "U.S. air supremacy"; young volunteers repairing bridges and roads in spits of delayed-action bombs; children going to school, anti-shrapnel hats of plaited straw on their heads, camouflage branches on their backs, and first-aid kits slung over their shoulders; actors and actresses performing before anti-aircraft gunners between two enemy raids; the first-aid girl always present at the most dangerous places; the grandma bringing tea to the gunners; the courageous fisherman facing 7th-Fleet vessels every day ...

Many exhibitions, recitals, theatrical performances have been organized in towns and even villages to present new works born in the fire of the national struggle against American aggression.

We reproduce in this page a few paintings and sculptures presented at a plastic arts exhibition opened in Hanoi on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of its liberation.









From tob to bottom, from left to right . DEFENDERS OF MINES, shetch for woodcut by Tran Ven Can.

- . WOMAN GUERILLA IN THE HIGHLANDS, woodcut by Nauven Thu.
- . YOUNG GIRL, sculpture.
- . PEOPLE'S MILITIAMEN IN HAM RONG. shetch by Phun Ke An.
- . BACK PROM THE FIELD, oil painting by Lun Cong Nhan





- & Over 200.000 People Take Part in the Biggest Anti-War Rally in the U.S. Capital's
- the Demonstrators Picket the Pentagon.
- The D.R.V.N. and South Viet Nam N.F.L. Flags Fly over Washington.

ican people against the Nam war and supported

by many countries is now staking the U.S. It is not a peaceful march in the streets but a struggle in the form of on the Pentagon, draft of the pentagon of the pentagon, draft of the pentagon of the

centres, and public services, a torch race and tearing of draft - cards. Hundreds of thousands of American citi thousands of American citizens including youth, students, women, workers, intellectuals from thirty American cities and towns have come out into the streets.

The action also takes other localities under rious forms: from collect ing signatures against the war and the protest against induction in 175 universities, American students have adopt ed new methods: siege of recruiting office in Oakland, blocking of vans transporting draftees. From sit-ins against the beliscose policy of the

U.S. government, the American youth and students now held school strikes, cordoned off administrative offices and courageously fought back the police coming to repress them. Most remarkable were the struggles against the dispatch of G.I.'s to Viet Nam in which the women set bright examples: they displayed such alogans as "Give us back our husbands and children!", "Withdraw at once our boys from Viet Nam! and fought stubbormly against the draft- agenta. Two American women, Hiroko Hayusald (of Japanese oxtraction and fought for Japanese oxtraction and fought for Japanese oxtraction and fought for the work of the foundation of the work of the state of the work of the w

tion) and Florence Beaumont, burnt themselves to death to show their indignation against the grimes perpetrated by the Johnson Administration in Viet Nam. These cases of self-immolation have arouse a great emotion among the population. Hundreds of well-known scientiats, professors, artists, clergymen etc... have taken part in the drive. Three hundreds businessmen in 44 American states have condemned the unjust war of the American authorities.

OCTOBER 21 IN WASHINGTON

THE climax of the "Anti-Viet Nam War Week" was the Oct. 21, 1967 mammoth demonstration in Washington by over 200,000 people, including, as reported by Resiter, delegates from 47 states and various sections of the people. of the people.

To repress this action, the merican authorities brought Washington 4,000 policemen and national enarramen. 4.000 military police, 6,000 crack paratroops and a team of army chemical warfare



October 21: INTERNATIONAL DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE

■ Meetings and Demonstrations Against the U.S. and in Support of Viet Nam Seething in Scores of Big Cities in the World.

■ Millions of Japanese Workers Came Down into the Streets to Protest Against U.S. Aggression in Viet Nam.

RESPONDING to the wide movement of struggle of the American people against the U.S. aggressive war in Viet Nam, peoples of many countries in the world co-ordi-nated their action by holding the International Day of Solidarity with the Vietnamese People on

Many meetings and demon atrations took place in the socialist countries and in many other countries in the world

Ispan, October or the day of nationwide united action, was observed in Tekye to protest against the U.S. aggressive war in Viet Nam and against the Japanese than and against the Japanese reactionary government, accomplice of the U.S., especially against Sabo's trip to Saigon. The demonstrators also demanded the return of Okinawa and Orangenese to Okinawa and Ogasawara to Japan.

1,500,000 workers of the SOHYO trade unions organization took part in the meetings or downed tools on October 21.

Besides, demonstrations and

displays of force were held in over 50 cities to protest against the U.S. aggression

A striking feature in this ampaign of struggle was the bree-day strike (October 19-21) of railway workers and dockers who refused to load and carry military goods for the U.S., thus bringing to a standstill 70 tank cars carry-ing petrol for jet planes and 69 ships.

Paris, in the afternoon of October 22, 100,000 French people from 33 littical and social organizates of various tendencies tions of various tendencies demonstrate for an end of the war of aggression in

The demonstrators marched through Paris streets, carry-ing the flags of the D.R.V.N. and of the South Viet Nam and of the South vast Nam Frontfor Liberation, portraits of Fresident Ho Chi Minh, President Nguyen Hun Tho, and Hero Nguyen Van Troi and such slogans as "Support the Vietnamese people's just

struggle!", "Unite with the American peace forces!", "U.S. go home!" Waldeck Rochet, Secretary

waldeck Rochet, Secretary General of the French Com-munist Party Central Com-mittee, Jacques Duclos, mem-ber of the Political Bureau of the French Communication of the French Communist Party and Adourt Depreux. representative of the French Unified Socialist Party, took

N West Berlin as well as in Hamburg, Nuremberg, Munich, Frankfort on the Main and many others cities of West Germany, tens thousands of people thousands of people near meetings to energetically pro-test against the U.S. aggres-sive war in Viet Nam. In the night of October 20, 2,000 Hamburg people de-monstrated in front of the

monstrated in front of the American cultural house, burnt Johnson in effigy and threw rotten eggs and red paint into it.

Many people broke through the police cordon and rushed to the gate of the American consulate in Hamburg, chant-ing anti-U.S. alogans.

A "SPECIALIST"...

Doan Van Chia deployed his outtaions for the first time on December 7, 1966, when be adversary a looting raid from the Long My sub-sector. The raiders in striped uniform — the worst thugs used by the Saigon regime—were immediate-ly overtaken and outnum-bered by Chia's "troops" who stung them in the ears, in the eyes and in the necks. They tried their best to get rid of them, shouting at the top of their voices. Many threw off their wespons and ammunition and took to their best to the top of their wespons and ammunition and took to their beels, leaving behind the poultry they had plundered. Several fell into aplied pits. In all, more than so were put out of

On another occasion, chief of the Ke Sach distr commanding a terrorist raid, met with the same fate. Four of his men were seriyour ox his men were seri-ously hart and he himself got burning stings in the face. The raid was stopped short and the party withdrew in lamentable disorder.

Some time later, Chia set a hornet trap on a bamboo rait flying the N.F.L.'s flag. He carefully hid a hornets nest in the front of the raft. The latter was drifting near Xeo La post. Having seen the flag, the enemy detailed three men to seize it. No scomer had they set foot on the raft than they were suddenly assailed on all sides by the "crew." They dived into the river and swam in the direction of their post. closely pursued by the attack-ers, there reigned a veritable confusion. One of the escapees rushed into the dor mitory, hurriedly put down his mosquito net and slipped inside, which was not so bad an iden. In a matter of under mosquito nets, with swarms of insects droning around then

In Can The province now hornet-rearing as a means of warfare has become a comwarfare has become a com-mon practice. Certain hamlets keep up to 30 or 40 nests, which, coupled with most diversified booby-traps contrived by Chia, form a wide and effectual guerilla net-

Doan Van Chia fully deserves his award as Hero of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces.

TO THE READER

We are aware that there is much room for improve-ment in the wording of our paper. We apologize for this shortcoming and highly appreciate all your suggestions as they will help us to serve you more efficiently in Juture.

OCTOBER 15 - 22, 1967)

Besides, 20,000 parasistool ready for action.

The White House, the State Department, the Congress building, ministries and espec ially the Pentagon, the symbol of the U.S. war mane, were heavily guarded. Washington papers have dis-closed that two prisons with that two prisons with ple were "ready" to "" those who opposed Johnson's

But these energetic measures of protection and repres-sion could not cool down the tumulteous struggle of the American people who reso-lutely demanded that Johnson and the dirty war in Viet

In the small koors of October 21, tens of thousands of people gathered at Lincoln Memorial carrying the D.R.V.N. and South Viet Nam D.R.V.N. and South Viet Nam
N.F.L. flags and such slogans
as "Bring our boys home!",
"Viet Nam to the Vietnamese!", "Tear up your
draft cards!", "We don't go
to Viet Nam!", "End at once the bombing and shelling of North Viet Nam!" At the meeting, many speakers exposed U.S. aggression in Viet Nam, calking Johnson "enemy" of the people and urging the G.I.'s to stop fighting in Viet Nam. Del-linger, President of the "Na-tional Mobilization Committee to End the War in Viet Nam." war was the most unpopular war in America's history and the anti-war movement in America had entered a new stage, that of active opposition. Lincoln Lynch, a leader of the Black people, called on black troops in Viet Nam to "lay down their arms and come back home and fight the battle here."

Dr. B. Spock pointed out, "Our enemy is not the Viet-namese people in the North or in the South, but the U.S. government on whose orde American youths are dying.

At the end of the meeting, the Presidium marched to the Justice Department and handed to the authorities 992 copies of draft-cards (the ginal ones had been burnt torn up during the meeting) and a 600-page document denouncing the crimes of the U.S. expeditionary force in

After the meeting, a march on the Defence Department was staged with in the Isad the torch lit at Hiroshims and brought by marchers to Washington from a ten thou-rand kilometre distance. The sanks of the demonstrators swelled to 200,000 in the afternoon of October 21. A

e policemen and sold the entrance door. Dozens of people were able to get inside.

The demonstration in front of the Pentagon dragged on through the night until the morning of Oct. 22, thanks to new batches of demonstrators—most of them youth—who came and replaced the old ones.

on with its varied forms wide movement.

all walks of life more and more clearly realize that the dispatch of half a million G.I.'s to commit aggression in South Vist Nam, and the unleashing of aircraft in South viet Nam, and the unleashing of aircraft and war vessels against North Viet Nam, an inde-pendent and sovereign coun-try, are a brasen sabotage of peace and national inde-pendence and a violation of elementary principles of in-ternational relations, justice and ethics, an act which runs counter runs counter to the long tradition of freedom and democracy of the American people and disgraces the U.S. That is why the struggle of the Americans against the Viet Nam war is precisely to save the honour of the U.S., the lives, demo-cratic liberties and healthy sentiments of the American people. It is a just struggle supported by peace and justice-loving people in the

The struggle of the Vietamese people against the U.S. aggressors and the courageous struggle put up by the American people against the U.S. warmongers are closely linked to each other, Each success recorded by the American people encourages the struggle of the Vietnamese people. Re-versely, each defeat of the U.S. imperialists on the the American neonle to fight on.

workl.

The Victnamere The Victnamess people highly appreciate the American people's action against the Viet Nam war and regard it as a valuable support to their anti-U.S. support to their anti-U.S. struggle for national salva-tion. They send the American people their heartfelt greet-ings of solidarity and their wishes for success.

tween the demonstrators and bours running in front of the Pentagon. The police cordon was broken through and nearly 1,000 demonstra-tors rushed into the premises of the Pentagon and blocked

The demonstration in front

This large-scale demonstraand concrete slogans shows that the anti-Viet Nam war drive has become a nation

The American people from fable? The answer is all

the imperialists. The Thieu-Ky clique are the traitors who

The multi-act election farce staged in South

TRAITORS ARE TRAITORS

(A Commentary of Nhan Dan, October 22, 1967)

IKE the frog in a La Fontaine's fable, the IKE the frog in a La Fontaine's fable, the Saigon colique of traitors are opening their mouths and bulging their belies in an attempt to look less ugly. They want to the saigon into a sort of legal administration. On October 22 they staged the so-called "election to the Lower House," the last act in their "presidential" and "parlamentary".

election fares election rarce.

At the same time they are trying by every means to "legalize" the newly created pupper organizations. On October 19, the "Upper House" of the Thieu-Ky regime held re first session at which it declared valid the election session at which it declared vahid the election fraud that had brought it into existence. On the other hand, the Thieu-Ky clique are nois-ily advertising what they call the "maugu-ration of the president and vice-president of the Republic" next October 31.

All these puppet shows have been performed All these puppet shows have been performed under the direction of U.S. ambassador Ell-worth Banker, the executor of Johnson's orders in Saigon. However, can all these tricks help-the Thieu-Ky frogs change into golden bulls? In other words, can they "legalize" their puppet regime, or will they in the end meet with the same fate as the frog's

Independence and freedom is the supreme law of the people in South Viet Nam. He who apposes the people's independence and freedom is a law-breaker. The aggressive war of the U.S. is illegal. So are the treacherous deeds of the clique of traitors, henchmen of

have invited more than half a million who have invited more than half a million U.S. and satellite troops in to barbarously massacre the Vietnamese people. They have drafted hundreds of thousands of South Vietnamese youth into the puppet army to serve as can-non fodder for the U.S., and their selish interests. They have been lending the U.S. aggressors a hand in executing the "rural paci-fication" programme which is in reality a set of bloody terrorist campaigns.

They are applying fascist policies in the repression of the urban population. They have caused dislocation of the South Viet Nam economy, provoked spiralling inflation and devaluated the South Viet Nam currency. and devaluated the South Viet Nam currency, thus readering life unbearable to all sections of the people. They trample underfoot the national culture and obediently execute the U.S. policy of cultural enslavement. They U.S. policy of cultural enslavement. They-loster widespread social evils, especially gangsterism and prostitution, in the towns, natigated by their American borses, they have been staging one political farce after another in an attempt to give U.S. neo-colonialism an acceptable guise. Their crimes coroniasms an acceptante guise, Ineir crimes are all capital crimes. Together with their U.S. masters they are the mortal enemies of the Vistnamese people. There is no legal status for them on the South Vistnamese land blazing with the flames of resistance to U.S. aggression, for national salvation. Their place is the dock and the gallows.

Viet Nam by the U.S. ruling circles is only a subterfuge to prettify the puppet administra-tion which is soften to the core. It was loanson which is rotten to the core. It was Johnson who ordered the staging of this farce, It was Johnson himself who sent to Saigon a delegation of U.S. senators led by Henry Cabot Ladge to supervise the whole cabootle. Then it was also Johnson who was the first to

endorse" the election returns, even before the "outgoing national assembly Saigon regime did it,

Now it is the same Johnson who sends U.S. Vice President Humphrey to Saison to attend "Inauguration of puppet president

Under Johnson's sway the Saigon regime is fore and more repulsive to the Vietnamese copie. Under whatever guise and with whatever people. Under whatever guise and with whatever structural change the Sugaron regime remains an instrument of aggression for the U.S. tonal of the U.S. and the Committee tonal of the U.S. and the Committee tonal of the U.S. and the Committee of the house, "lower house, "clear recognized by nobody racept the followers of the U.S. aggressions. He South Victionnesse people spura aggressors. The South Virtnamese people sporn them. In their struggle which has been going them. In their struggle which has been going them to be a support of the south Virtnamese propile have openly demonsted the frond and illegatity of the Theoretical Conference of the South Virtnamese propile the Virtnamese Propile The opposition forces including those who took part in the election race: also do not recognize the election results. The support of the support of the virtnamese propile. The opposition forces including those who took part in the election race also do not recognize the election results. opinion, simuly called the election a big fraud In due time the winners of this "election will be toppled"

Before the election, the Thinn Ky clique were pack of running dogs of the U.S. After the lection, they remain the same running dogs. All their words and deeds have no other purpose than serve the U.S. aggressave war. The so-called "peace settlement" or any other pro-posal and initiative put forth by them are their words and deeds have no other inspired by Washington. In fact, they only repeat what Johnson and Dean Rusk have said. AP reported on October 15, 1967. "The [U.S.] ambassador [...] has been meeting three times ambassador [...] has been meeting three times a week with Thice and Ky to deliver an un-compromising message. You can no longer afford to do and say things that embarrass the Johnson Administration [...] You cannot afford to alienate the Americans' the kind of "independence" the Thien-Ky

The U.S. aggressors want to give paper wings o their running dogs. But how can a canine by? How can the bark of a running dog have any weight?

In South Viet Nam, the voice which carries the greatest weight and legitimacy is that of those who are fighting with arms in hand against U.S. aggression, for the independence and freedom of the country It finds a concentrated expression in the Political Programms of the South Vist Nam National Front for Liberation, the sole, authentic representative of the South Vietnamese people. It is the voice of determi-nation to fight and to win, the voice of the nation to fight and to win, the voice of the great unity bloc of the entire South Victinanese people who are resolved to overthrow the U.S. aggressors and the stooge administration, to found a broad-based democratic, national coalition government, to build an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous South Viet Nam in order to eventually achieve the reunification of the country,

The gunfire against the U.S. aggressors and ouppet troops which is resounding on all battlefrosts and the tide of political struggles against the U.S. and its puppets now surging up in the countryside as well as the urban areas have made this voice impossible to

(Continued from page 4)

anger at the U.S. bombings or accusing you of being an enemy agent, he will invari-ably reply that the Vieticans who bomb their country and ordinary American citi-

He will tell you that he believes that the American people are peace-loving and that they would be repulsed by this war if only they knew the unimaginable deknew the unimaginable de-struction and suffering which it is causing to his people. Such a Hanoi citizen usually will implore you, the Amer-can visitor, to take the Viet Nam back

people. He will tell you that be sees no reason why the Vietnamese and American peoples should fight. After all, he might conclude, the two nations share a common tradition of struggling for

WHAT HAS IMPRESSED ...

national independence One gets this kind of response so frequently in talking with Vietnamese that a aceptical American might at first dismiss it as propagan-The Vietnam bly mean this when they say it, he might think.

But during a two-week visit this kind of conversation

occurs so frequently and spontaneously, from govern-ment officials right down to ordinary Victoamess peasants ordinary victuagues peasants, that it becomes increasingly difficult to discount it as mere propagands. One also acco learns that during the war of resistance against the French the Victualment of the Vi colonialists, clear enumies and the French people, po tential friends. The Vietnames say they made similar dis-tinctions throughout their long history of struggle for national independence.

Gradually the meaning of

what is being said becomes clearer, even for a sceptic. The distinction between "the people" and "the aggressors" seems to be part of the Vict-namese world outlook, and possibly in some degree accounts for the fervor with which the Vietnamese are fighting against U.S. aggression. In fighting a given enemy the assumption of the Victnamese appears to be that they are not fighting against an entire country but ly against certain limited aggressive elements within that country. Most of the population is thought to be either neutral or potential supporters of the Vietnamese

Understanding this begic outlook makes it easier to

comprehend how the Vist fierce fighters for independence, and how a small na-tion with limited resources, such as Vietnam, can successfully resist a massive on slaught by the world's richest and materially must powerful

combined with ardent patriot ism is perhaps what is meant by the "human factor" by the "human factor which is frequently mentioned with Vietnamese friends. And it is this "human factor" the strength, courage and determination to win of the Vietnamese people — which most deeply impressed me in this short visit to North

SOUTH VIETNAM

REPEATED VICTORIES OF THE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMED FORCES

O Puppet Division 25 C.P. 25km West of Saigon Stormed : Nearly 300 Men Including 100 Officers Wiped Out (Oct. 16). O A U.S. Base 2km Southeast of Con Tien Assaulted: 200 G.I.'s Put Out of Action, 4 Cannons Destroyed (Oct. 13). O & Column of Enemy Troops Landed 15km South of Quang Tri Town Attacked: 200 U.S. Marines Put out of Action (Oct. 10 and 12). Puppet Troops Defence Line 20km South of Hue Broken Through: 200 Men Knocked Out (Oct. 7). ① 1 Battalion of U.S. Infantry Division 1 Badly Mauled 66km Northwest of Saigon (Oct. 17).

CHO LON

N Oct. 16, at 2 a.m. the
People's Liberation
Armod Forces
(P.L.A.F.) assaulted a series
of 7 enemy bases (including
the C.P. of Pappet Division
25) in Due Hoa district town,
25km west of Saigno, Giai
Phong Press Agency reported.

At the C.P. of puppet Divi-sion 25, a dosen barracks were demolished, nearly all ma-chines and the radio station were destroyed and 100 offi-cers killed or wounded.

On the airfield of that divi-ion, two L.19 reconnaissance danes were destroyed. planes were destroyed. The petrol depot and ammu-nition dump burnt with hig explosions until the next explos morning.

The P.L.A.F. also put out

of action a whole Ranger company, whittled down another company and decompany, whittled down another company and de-stroyed or damaged 6 155mm

stroyed or damaged 6:15,5mm and 105mm cannons.

The billet of American officers in the Duc Hoa military sector and a base of Battalion 4, Regiment 49, Division 25, were stormed, many barracks destroyed, over 100 enemy soldiers killed or wounded.

wounded.
Parallel with this military attack, the people of Dac Hoa district town and along Road 9 from Duc Hoa thoc Mon, and Saigon rose up, punished the thugs and freed themselves from the enemy's grip.

QUANG TRI CCORDING to Giai Phone Press Agency, at 0.15 hour on Oct. 13, the P.L.A.F. overran an enemy post on Road 76, 2km south-east of Coa Tien. After three hours' fighting, 200 Americans were killed or wounded, the signal centré destroyed together with 4 105mm cannons, various kinds of weapons and many stores.

Three days before (Oct. 10) the P.L.A.F. had simultaneously attacked 3 encampments of Battalion 1, U.S. Marine Division 1, after it had landed on the southern had indeed on the soutern bank of Nhung River, 5km west of Hai Lang district capital. After 30 minutes' fighting 2 enemy platoons and a company staff were wiped out and a great quantity of weapons seized.

On Oct. 12, the P.L.A.F. intercepted an enemy column

rokm southwest of Hai Lang district capital, putting out of action another 3 platoons. Thus in the night of Oct. ro and on Oct. 13, over 200 American Marines were anni-hilated.

Previously, on Oct. 4 and 8, the guerillas and local rroops attached the enemy 10-12lm north of Dong Ha, wiping out 20 enemy troops (including 125 G. I.'s) downed a jet fighter F. 4H, and destroyed 4 armounted care.

ACCORDING to Western reports, on Oct. 17, the P.L.A.F. intercepted a battalion of U.S. Infantry Division 1, 66km north of Saigon. THU DAU MOT

UPI acknowledged on Oct.
18 that 38 G.I.'s had been killed and 51 others wounded. The killed battalion commander was Lieutenant Colo mander was Lieutenant Colored Terry Allen Sr., son of Terry Allen Sr., a retired general who commanded Infantry Division r in Europe during World War II.

Recalling the horror he had experiences, first Sergeant lose A. Valdez told an AF Jose A. Valdes told an AP correspondent: "The Viet Cong (the P.L.A.F. - Ed.) were set up and waiting just like a cat getting ready to jump and that's what they did." Specialist 4 James Schultz and that's what they did." Specialist 4 James Schultz said: "There was nothing really to get behind, nowhere to hide. They were just on all sides of us. It was a perfect ambush."

ORE than five years
after he had got
hold of a weapon
a 12mm Colt re-

a namm Colt remid used it against the
enemy and his 10-59 law (1)
Doan Van Chia spant sleepless nights again. Aircraft
rained anti-personnel bombs
in a number of localities in
Nam Can district, Long My Nam Can district, Long My region, killing and injuring many poople. A lot of those bombs were founded uns-ploded in ricešekla, gardena, footpaths, inside houses and on tree branches. The people were afraid to move about were afraid to move about and their cattle were confined to their stables all day long.

three successive days For the

The first test of the newly devised wespon still bearing the trade-mark "Made in the U.S.A." resulted in the killing of two enemy soldiers right on the spot.

right on the spot.

At that time the People's Liberation Armed Forces frequently used mortars to storm adverse positions. His superiors told him to make mortar-the blines before some captured from the enemy and a musber of C.B.U.'s, comparing the structure of both. By C.B.U.'s and replacing it with others he finally obtained the result every body expected. result everybody expected from him. However, as no kind of launchers available suited his shell he thought of acquired in the struggle against the French, He was also one of those few worthy sons of Nam B3 the "Brass Wall" (2), who had been can-vassing hamlets to persuade the people to produce those rudimentary weapons for the defence of their native villages and then to ultimately garrisons with He peinstakingly whowed them how to record to gat the best result result. proceed to get the best result possible. With 33 sorts of spiked traps and 10 of lever and land-mine traps to his credit, and the ardour he displayed, Chia triggered off a widespead movement. Traps were made everywhere, by men and women, the old and men and women, the old and the young, even by children



A "SPECIALIST" OF RUDIMENTARY WEAPONS

cavefully the tail of an exploded "butterfy"— that was the name given by the people to those hombs— without finding as way of unsupposed one. The people of in removing the detonator he was wet in sweat. And thus in a single night he managed to neutralize 400 bombe. Chia did not stop at that and went on researching so as to use the weapon against his user. After four days of study of all its components, he of all its components, he succeded in turning a bomb shell into a grenade-trap.

a makeshift—a piece of bossey, a species of humboo which abounded is that and other areas of Nam Ba. He strengthened the bussey launcher with wires tightly cotled round it. Cale shalls in an attack on a garrison at Long Bain: the first went in the right direction and exploded in the weary centre of the enemy's casual state. The enemy's casual this amounted to nearly a score.

It was not without reason that the local people and his superiors trusted Chia's abil-ity to make mortar shells. He was among the first pa-triots in Can The province who had been since the end who had been since the end
of 1959, making in secret
spiked lever, land-mine and
other traps in prevision of
the second resistance war,
using the experiences he had It was not unusual to see people who, after tolling in the daytime for a living sat up late at night bury sharpening spikes. Other seed their meagre savings to procure bamboo for the same purpose. Traps mishroomed everywhere: each family, each plot of land, each bridge, each of land, each bridge, each place in brief, had its own kind of traps with, of course, varying degrees of efficiency.

Chia was also the first in Chia was also the first in Can The to devise a straw man capable of firing shells, tossing hand-grenades, or chopping up enemy formations, should they inadvertently step on a trigger. It occurred that the survivora dispersing in panic fell into traps laid in the vicinity.

Doan Van Chin fully de-sorves the title of "special-ist" in rudimentary weapons, awarded him by the people and Liberation troops. He

owes this reward partly to one of his major successes; the rearing of "fighting hornest." To begin with he got stang and was feverish for two or three days. But step hy size, hy merely observed. two or three days. But step by step, by merely observing the way they flew he could tell whether they lived some-where in the neighbourhood or far away. Catching them is no easy job, bringing them up is much more difficult. They do not like heat nor excessive dry and damp weather. And if you put their nest in a wrong position, they leave you for ever.

By dint of patience Chia came to know which food best suited his "troops" and to tell aggressive ones which are always on the offensive, from defensive ones constantly on guard against worms and reptiles. He could recognize those in charge of "supply" and those who see

to the ventilation of the nest. He knew the way they defended themselves against hawks and other beasts of to the defended themses of hawks and other beasts of prey. Thanks to his proper over up rapidly prey. Thanks to his proper care they grew up rapidly and he divided their initial and he divided their initial uset into smaller ones that he planted in different places. He made strawmen donning enemy uniform and gradually trained the five norts of hornets under his command into lighters.

(Continued page 6)

(1) Law onacted under the Ngo Dinh Dien regime in October 1939, under which anyone accused of "opposi-tion" was to be sent to the guillotine.

(a) Title awarded by President Ho Chi Minh to Nam Bo (South Viet Nam proper) in the Resistance against the French in 1945.